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Report of the 2006 Expert Group Meeting on the 2010 World Programme on
Population and Housing Censuses

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A. Introduction

Background and objective of the Meeting

1. The 2006 United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the 2010 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses convened in New York 10-14 July 2006. The Meeting was organized by the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistical Division., Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

2. The purpose of this meeting was to critically review and finalize the draft United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2* for presentation to the 38th Session of the Statistical Commission. For an elaborated statement of the purpose of the meeting, see information flyer for the expert Group meeting, attachment appendix 1).

3. The meeting was attended by representatives from 25 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Oman, Palestine, The Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, and the United States; four United Nations regional commissions: Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA); and ten organisations and institutions: African Development Bank (ADB), Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Population Division, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (CPC), The International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Statistics Division Washington Group and the World Bank. The list of participants is in Appendix 2.

Opening session

The meeting was opened by Mr. Paul Cheung, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division. In his opening statement, Mr. Cheung underscored the need to study the proposed changes to the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* and arrive at a consensus for the revised text. Mr. Cheung shared with the meeting four key issues that had emerged during the preparation of the draft revision of the text: i) Population and Housing censuses should be defined by their outputs, ii) the choice of methods used for countries to undertake their census, iii) the need to harmonize different national definitions of basic concepts, and iv) the assignment of geographical coordinates to physical structures (i.e. geo-coding).

B. Organization of the Meeting

4. Mr. Jeremiah Banda, Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch reiterated the purpose of the meeting by underscoring the need for the meeting to come up with an agreed revised draft of *Principles and Recommendations*. He, in addition, presided over the election of office bearers for the meeting. The following members were elected as alternate chairpersons of the Meeting:

- Monday (10 July 2006): Ms. Rosemary Bender of Canada
- Tuesday (11 July 2006) : Mr. D.K. Sikri of India
- Thursday (13 July 2006): Ms. Carole Popoff of the United States
- Friday (14 July 2006): Ms. Rosemary Bender of Canada

Mr. Victor Alfredo Bustos of Mexico was elected Rapporteur of the meeting.

5. On Wednesday (12 July 2006), the Expert Group separated into three working groups. The chairs of the working groups were:

- Working Group 1: Ms. Valerie Nam of Jamaica
- Working Group 2: Mr. Akira Takami of Japan
- Working Group 3: Ms. Paula Monina Collado of the Philippines.

6. Appendix 3 gives the outline of organization of work.

C. Presentation of papers

7. Three papers were presented by United Nations Statistics Division. The first was by Mr. Srdjan Mrkic and titled “*Framework for Reviewing the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*”. This presentation described the work that took place over the past 18 months to produce the current draft of the text for the Principles and Recommendations. The second presentation by Mr. Mrkic , was base on a paper entitled “*Report on the Expert Group Meeting on Principles and Recommendations for Housing Censuses*”. He presented a brief summary of the recommendations of an Expert Group Meeting on Housing Censuses that took place from 5-8 June 2006 at the United Nations in New York. 2.

8. The third presentation was by Ms. Margaret Mbogoni and was based on a paper titled “*Draft Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: Major Issues for Discussion*”. The presentation focused on the main features of the review process of the 2010 *Principles and Recommendations*, the orientation of the *Principles and Recommendations* and the changes in the draft of the *Principles and Recommendations* compared to the previous version. In addition, the United Nations Statistics Division presented the Proposed Set of Tabulations for the *Principles and Recommendations*, Revision.

9. Subsequent to the presentations there was a general discussion and the following issues were raised by the experts:

- What is the best method for measuring Fertility and Mortality rates?
- Whether citizenship should be included among the core topics.
- The need to arrive at a more precise definition for “place of usual residence”.
- What is the role of censuses and its outputs with regards to small or special population groups?
- The usefulness of censuses in satisfying the balance of national and international data requirements including international comparisons.

A number of comments on proposed tabulations were made and adjustments were incorporated in draft document and referred to Working Groups for further review.

10. The Chairs of the working groups then made introductory remarks on the contents of the parts of the recommendations for which they were responsible. This was followed by a plenary discussion of the draft and the identification of unresolved issues to be taken up in group discussions.

11. The meeting then broke into discussion groups corresponding to the three working groups of the Expert Group. The working groups were to further identify issues of concern that required more intensive discussions and consultations. The aim was to try and resolve such issues.

12. The Chairs subsequently presented, to the plenary session, outcomes of their group deliberations. The presentations were followed by a general discussion.

D. Summary of discussions

13. What follows is a summary of the main issues that were discussed either in the plenary of group discussions grouped by section of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing*, Revision 2. The presentation, therefore, does not follow the order in which the deliberations took place. The summary also includes a discussion that compared the global and the UNECE-Eurostat census recommendations.

14. The recommendations and conclusions of the meeting are presented in a separate section of this report.

a) Conceptual and definitional differences between UNECE-Eurostat and Global *Principles and Recommendations*

15. It was noted that there were some differences between the UNECE-Eurostat Census recommendations and the *Global Principles and Recommendations* in the following areas:

- i) Usual place of residence with regards to:
 - Students (place of enumeration);
 - Workers (place of enumeration of those spending time working away from home).
- ii) International migration with regards to:
 - Period of entry in the country (difference between most recent arrival and initial arrival).
- iii) Institutions (whether to be included within households or not)

With regard to the definition adopted for usual place of residence, it was pointed out that the global recommendations put emphasis on services provided to the population and do not have detailed breakdowns compared to those of ECE. In the discussions which ensued participants proposed that

the focus of the global *Principles and Recommendations* should be on general principles and that countries be left to choose the approach to take based on national needs, taking international comparability into account when possible.

b) Part One: Operational aspects of population and housing censuses

16. The major topic considered by the Group was the use of alternative methodologies in collecting census data. Two ways of dealing with these alternative approaches were presented for consideration by the Meeting in paragraphs 1.58 – 1.70 and paragraph 1.71 of the draft *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, Revision 2.

17. During the first plenary session of the meeting an observation was made that the two presentations were compatible and that by apportioning the material relating to each approach as set out in paragraph 1.71 to the broad categories listed in paragraphs 1.58 - 1.70 the material would provide suitable guidance to countries on the alternative methodologies for census taking.

18. In addition to this broad observation a number of minor editorial comments or detail, relating to these paragraphs were raised, for consideration, during the discussions by experts, including written comments submitted by members of the Expert Group who were unable to attend the Meeting. After the consolidation of the material, the chair of Working Group 2 presented a revised draft on this key topic to the final plenary sessions of the Meeting. The revised version was accepted for inclusion in the text of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, Revision 2 and was to be included as Annex 1 to the Recommendations of the Meeting.

19. A written submission by the Australian Bureau of Statistics noted that the material in the existing text of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* relating to a Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme was not compatible with the material contained in the Handbook on Census Management for Population and Housing Censuses. The Working Group agreed with this comment but time was insufficient to draft a revised text for this topic during the Meeting. On reporting back to the plenary session it was proposed that the working group will develop revised text giving consideration to *inter alia* a redraft developed by the expert from Mexico. This will be reviewed by other members of the Working Group through an exchange of emails with the objective of completing the redraft within two weeks after the Expert Group Meeting. This was accomplished.

20. A number of comments indicated that the text for the section on mapping could be improved. Some members of the Working undertook to provide detailed comments for revision to be considered by the United Nations Statistics Division within the overall timetable for finalisation of the draft text of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. The written submission by the Australian Bureau of Statistics also indicated a willingness to provide more detail on the section dealing with Mapping. The United Nations Statistics Division followed up issue with the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

21. In addition some written submissions had been received from a number of countries on a wide range of topics. The proposed changes were considered by the Working Group. The changes

suggested by the Working Group were subsequently accepted by the final plenary session of the Meeting. These changes are to be included in the revised texts in appropriate sections.

22. In addition to the material considered by Working Group 2 during its working sessions other Working Groups considered material relevant to their mandate(s) and included in Part 1 of the draft text of *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, Revision 2. Such issues were raised in the final plenary sessions of the Meeting.

c) Part Two: Topics for population and housing censuses

23. As part of a general discussion, a question was raised as to what really should be captured in the *Principles and Recommendations*. Within this context, it was agreed that the section on factors determining the selection of topics was very important, and it was felt that the *Principles and Recommendations* should give guidance to countries on how to collect information in a census. It was pointed out, however that countries have the freedom on what to collect and what not to collect according to their own priorities. In this connection, the meeting recommended that in planning a census, countries should strike a balance between the inclusion of core and non-core topics depending on national needs and the availability of information from other sources. Countries, however, should take into account the length of the questionnaire and the total cost of the census.

24. The experts suggested that the *Principles and Recommendations* should include recommendations or guidelines on census implementation in conflict areas and in countries emerging from difficult situations.

25. Experts deliberated, at length, the concept of usual place of residence and how to define it. In the discussions which ensued participants, further, pointed out that there were inconsistencies in the draft document in the definition of usual residence.

26. Some experts alluded to the issue of polygamous families and problems it raises when defining usual place of residence and requested that specific recommendations be included on the topic to avoid double-counting. Similar recommendations on the topic should be made in the section on head of household.

27. The meeting also discussed the topic “Year of arrival” with a view to establishing if it should relate to the first or most recent arrival. There was no consensus as to which one should be recommended it was, however, recommended that the revised recommendations should provide some text on the pros and cons of using each of the two approaches. Related to this topic was the concern about the accuracy of the data when obtained from proxy respondents.

28. A new topic was proposed for addition to the section on international migration – “country of birth of parents”. The discussion that followed highlighted the importance of data on this topic in terms of obtaining information on ethnicity and the integration of immigrants. However, the discussion also raised concerns about the sensitivity of including it in some national situations.

29. The discussion on the section on “Population count” raised issues about both its placement as well as perceived inconsistencies between this and other parts of the draft document. It was recommended that this section be harmonized with others.

30. It was pointed out that the recommendations need to treat as separate topics legal marital status and de facto unions. Similarly, it was suggested to distinguish, in the classification on household relationships and also in the area dealing with household composition, between married spouses and cohabiting partners and spouses.

31. There was a lot of discussion regarding a proposal to collect data on literacy by use of literacy tests in a census. It was pointed out, for example, that measuring “level of literacy” as recommended in the draft would evolve at objective measurement at the enumeration level and could invariably increase the costs of training enumerators. It was, therefore, suggested that the use of literacy tests should be studied through surveys. It was also questioned as to whether literacy should be treated as a core topic in Global recommendations. In this regards, it was noted that treating literacy as a non-core topic in global recommendations may impact the tracking of related MDGs.

32. In the discussion which ensued it was stated that the section on economic characteristics had become lengthy and therefore there was need to be abridged it. It was pointed out, however, that length should not be a primary criterion in determining the text of the draft Principles and Recommendations, but rather relevance. It was also clarified that the only new additions were the sections on absence from work and informal employment.

33. It was further suggested that that section on economic characteristics should contain a chart to make it easier to understand the various sub-groups being described in the text. It was also proposed that text to be added on the treatment of a person who is contracted by a company in an industry different from the industry in which his/her actual work falls.

d) Part Three: Census products and data utilization

34. Participants expressed a need for a section, in Part Three, that emphasizes the dissemination of metadata including methods used, and data quality (results of the evaluation).

35. It was also recognized that there is a need to reiterate the importance of confidentiality especially as it relates to disseminating of micro-level data.

36. The experts recommended the addition of new text to emphasize the objectives of a census, in two separate places within the *Principles and Recommendations*. In the preamble that precedes chapter I, and at the beginning of Part 3 on Census Products and Data Utilization.

37. It was also proposed that two new sub-sections be added to the draft *Principles and Recommendations*. The first new sub-section will be entitled “*Ethnic groups, religion and language*” and the second “*Indigenous populations*”. It was noted that the decision on where to place these two new sub-sections will be the responsibility of the Drafting Group.

38. In section “D” entitled “*Development Indicators*” it was agreed that there needs to be some mention of other internationally agreed goals in addition to the MDGs.

e) Recommended tabulations

39. There was a lot of discussion on individual tabulations and in some cases suggestions were made for their revision. The revisions that got endorsed are reflected in the recommendations of the Meeting.

40. An overall comment made on several occasions was that the level of detail shown in the proposed tables would generate a very large number of printout pages. This particularly applied to tabulations showing urban/rural and civil divisions. There was a special discussion about the difficulties about presenting data by urban/rural areas, when no international standard definition of these terms was in existence. Notwithstanding the absence of standard definitions of urban and rural, it was concluded that such a cross classification was regarded as extremely important by many countries.

41. Other questions about the level of detail included in the table were raised for table 3.2 (Population, by marital status, age and sex) and 6.1. (Population ... ¹ years of age and over, by usual or current activity status, educational attainment, age and sex), in terms of the need for single years of age rather than 5 year groupings for the lower ages and table 6.3. (Usually or currently active population by activity status, main industry, age and sex), in terms of the need for information at the 3-digit level rather than 2 - digit level.

42. In other cases experts raised questions about whether tabulations for some variables which were deemed not to be recommended as “core” topics should be included as “recommended tables”. It was explained that, in principle, if a table was not recommended then the variable itself could not be regarded as core. However, the issue was referred to the working groups for resolution.

43. In a number of cases variables included in the table were not included in the list of core variables. A few other cases were identified in which editorial level changes were needed to reflect the content of a table in the title of the table or the headings/stubs within the table. These were noted by the Secretariat and changes will be made in the final text.

44. It was proposed that additional tables on disability should be added to cross classify the variables proposed, by the Washington Group, by education and employment. It was also recommended that metadata are needed for the tabulations on disability to alert the user as to what the definition of disability is encompassed by the question(s) used.

45. A number of other suggestions of detail were raised during the session and referred for consideration by Working Groups 1 or 3 as appropriate.

¹ The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

46. Where a proposal for change was subsequently reported back by the Working Group and endorsed by the Meeting as a whole such changes are reflected in the recommendations and conclusions which are presented below.

E. Recommendations and conclusions

a) Proposed changes to the Preamble of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses rev.2*

47. It was recommended that the following three paragraphs be added to the Preamble:

- i. The objectives of a census are specific to individual countries and differ according to the local circumstances. Its unique role depends on the demand of statistics existing in a country and by the content and structure of the existing statistical system;
- ii. The population and housing census represents one of the pillars for data collection on the number and characteristics of the population of a country. The population and housing census is part of an integrated national statistical system, which may include other censuses (for example, agriculture), surveys, registers and administrative files. It provides, at regular intervals, the benchmark for the population counts at national and local levels. For small geographical areas or sub-population it may represent the only source of information for certain social, demographic and economic characteristics. For many countries the census is also a unique framework for developing sampling frames;
- iii. The role of the census to provide information in support of government programs and policies should be carefully discussed with census stakeholders early in the planning stages. For some countries, the census is the only source of such information. When a country's national statistical system also has other well developed sources of statistical information such as registers and sample surveys, the consultations with stakeholders should include consideration of which the above sources can best serve their particular data needs.

b) Proposed changes to Part I of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses rev.2*

48. In paragraph 1.23 there is a need to add a text on small population groups in the same context as the small geographical areas and also to emphasize the use of censuses as one of the means for evaluating government performance by civil society.

49. In paragraph 1.29 remove situation of disabled persons as example of the use of census to develop survey frame.

50. New paragraph to be added after 1.31 should read: These housing benchmark statistics are also critical for emergency planning for response to natural hazards (such as cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, earthquakes, tsunamis, fires and others) or post-conflict situations. Following such situations, these statistics can be used to estimate population and structures affected, needs for emergency response, and reconstruction requirements.
51. In paragraph 1.42 delete last sentence.
52. The text of section E (paragraph 1.58) and subsequent text on essential features are merged as per Annex I.
53. In paragraph 1.78 add a text emphasizing that the phases listed below may overlap.
54. Paragraph 1.81 should read: A census is the primary source of data about the size and characteristics of the population; it provides a demographic profile of a country and is the basis for developing area sampling frames for use in surveys. Censuses however are one of the largest and most costly statistical activities that governments and/or their National Statistics Offices undertake, and costs are on the rise. As a result, some countries have been forced to delay or even cancel a census due to funding constraints. Countries that were able to secure partial funds or secure funds but at a late stage of their census preparation were forced to compromise their data collection, data processing and dissemination of census results. It is therefore recommended that all census operations including planning, enumeration, analysis and dissemination be budgeted from the beginning, with efforts made to mobilize the required funds. Inflation should also be taken into account keeping in mind that duration has an impact on cost.
55. Paragraph 1.86 should read: Outsourcing to the private sector could be considered in the context of publicity or for systems development for data collection or data processing. While not necessarily less costly, it may contribute technical expertise or resources not available to the National Statistical Office. The section on “Contracting Out” (beginning with para 1.200) presents in more detail criteria for countries considering outsourcing some of their census activities.
56. Add a sentence in paragraph 1.90 after the second sentence that reads: It is recommended that a list of detailed census related activities shall be drafted, and that this list should correspond, to the extent possible, to the estimated budget.
57. The section on mapping (paragraphs 1.111-1.144) will be redrafted by Australian Bureau of Statistics and submitted to the Drafting Group, taking into consideration the following proposal for paragraph 1.123: Making hand drawn or digital maps from a GIS for use by enumerators in the field can be greatly assisted by GPS. A simple, hand held receiver will give latitude and longitude coordinates with reasonable accuracy from key points. Maps printed for a GIS or hand drawn can be enhanced by the addition of latitude and longitude recorded at key points to provide orientation, scale and absolute position.
58. The title preceding paragraph 1.158 should read: Tabulation programmed and database design.

59. The section on quality assurance and improvement programmes (paragraphs 1.207-1.228) will be drafted by INEGI, Mexico and submitted to the Drafting Group, based on submissions from Australia and Colombia.

60. At the end of paragraph 1.258, insert text: An important product of scanning census questionnaires is that it allows for the possibility of digitally filing and naming scanned questionnaires. This increases the efficiency of storage and retrieval of the questionnaires for future use, particularly during subsequent data editing operations.

61. In the paragraph 1.262, delete last sentence but keep footnote and insert text: All imputed values should be flagged.

62. Keeping in mind the essential principle that every person should be counted once and only once, at national as well as international level, the Drafting Group will review paragraphs 1.411 and 1.412 taking into consideration the discussion at the Meeting.

c) Proposed changes to Part II of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses rev.2*

63. At the end of paragraph 2.8, add “indigenous peoples, employment in the informal sector, cause of deaths in broad categories and deaths of children born alive in the last twelve months”.

64. At the end of paragraph 2.9, add a sentence: “In using the classifications of different topics presented in this part of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, it is necessary to outline that all the one- and two-digit classification levels are recommended, while those at the three-digit level are incorporated for illustrative and guidance purposes.”

65. In paragraph 2.16, the list of topics should be expanded as follows: After item 4c, a new direct core topic should be added “Survival of last child born alive” and the derived core topic should read “Deaths of children born alive in the last twelve months” in bold. The derived topic 4i “Infant deaths in the past 12 months” should be moved next to topic 4f “Deaths in the past 12 months” out of which it is derived. A new additional topic should be added after 6g that reads “Employment in the informal sector”. Part 7 on International migration should be moved to a position after part 1 Geographical and internal migration characteristics. This change will be reflected in paragraph 2.13.

66. Definitions of place of usual residence in paragraphs 1.411, 2.31 and 2.47 are not consistent and need to be harmonized based on submissions to the Drafting Group by 24 July 2006. The suggested definition, however, is: Place of usual residence is the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides. Only those persons (a) who have lived in their place of usual residence for most of the last twelve months, or (b) who have arrived in their place of usual residence during the previous twelve months with the intention of staying there for at least one year should be considered as usual residents of the relevant geographic area.

67. In paragraph 2.34, the words: “and where applicable (f)” should be removed as they are erroneous.

68. Split paragraph 2.41 (c) into two adding the following wording: “Refugee populations in camps should be enumerated and their numbers presented separately, allowing calculation of country population excluding refugees, when such population count is required for non-demographic purposes”. This also applies for paragraph 2.74.
69. As for paragraph 2.74, add a cross-reference to paragraphs 2.41 and 2.42.
70. In paragraph 2.128, remove” extralegal unions, the latter often known as de facto (consensual) unions”.
71. Introduce a new paragraph after 2.128: In some countries it will be necessary to take into account customary unions such as registered partnerships and consensual unions which are legal and binding under the law.
72. The paragraph 2.133 should read: The concept of marital status and the marital status categories described above should not be confused with the concept of de facto union status which describes extralegal unions (including some consensual unions) of varying degrees of stability common in some countries. It should be recognized also, that these marital status categories do not adequately describe the prevalence of formal legal marriage combined with the relatively stable de facto union which may exist outside the marriage. Information on these relationships is very useful in studies of fertility, but it is not possible to provide an international recommendation on this matter because of the different circumstances prevailing among countries. It is suggested, however, that countries wishing to investigate these relationships should consider the possibility of collecting separate data for each person, on de facto unions and on the duration of each type of union.
73. The proposed text for replacing paragraphs 2.134-2.136 and 2.141-2.146 is attached in Annex II.
74. In paragraph 2.143, before the last sentence, introduce: Countries collecting data on ethnicity should note that the pre-coding or the pre-classification of ethnic groups at the time of data capture may have a tendency to lose detailed information on the diversity of a population.
75. In paragraph 2.144 the first sentence should be deleted.
76. In paragraph 2.145, remove the sentence: In India, the terms “scheduled tribe” are used to identify the indigenous population (the Adivasis).
77. In the part on fertility and mortality, in support of the table 4.3., the Expert Group decided to include a paragraph elaborating the new core topic “Deaths of children bore alive in the last twelve months” after the current paragraph 2.166.
78. The paragraph 2.180 should read: It would be preferable to use standardized questions, harmonized across countries to ensure comparability. UNESCO has developed a reference database of model questions. In addition, UNESCO recommends that literacy tests should also be administered, in order to verify, as well as improve, the quality of literacy data. Nevertheless, administering a literacy

test to all household members in the course of enumeration may prove impractical and affect participation, and therefore limiting the utility of the results. Countries have regularly used simple self-assessment questions within a census, to provide an indication of literacy rates at small area level. An evaluation of the quality of statistics should be provided with census statistics on literacy.

79. A footnote should be attached after the second sentence of paragraph 2.180 that reads: “Census offices should consult the latest information on literacy assessment through the UIS website (www.uis.unesco.org) so that as to access an up-to-date source of information and guidance in this area for the census.

80. Delete paragraphs 2.183 and 2.184.

81. Attach a footnote to paragraph 2.290: In some cases, employees of an employer are seconded to a third employer for work (called “agency workers” or “seconded workers” in some countries). It would be advantageous to collect information on the industry of both the employer and the actual place of work. However, the labor force survey is a much convenient vehicle for collection of these data. As for the population census, the industry of the actual place of work should be enumerated.

82. Title preceding paragraph 2.317 should be revised to read “Informal employment in the formal sector”.

83. The paragraph 2.327 should be replaced by: Given the general definition of “international migrant” presented in the revised *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (para.32), the logical definition of the stock of international migrants present in a country would be “the set of persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence; that is, persons who have spent at least a year of their lives in a country other than the one in which they live at the time the data are gathered”. However, it is common to find that the need for information relates not to the generality of international migrants as characterized above, but rather to those who do not have the citizenship of the country where they live and those who were not born in that country.

84. The following two paragraphs should be added after paragraph 2.330:

- a) Countries with a significant number of immigrants may want to collect information on the country of birth of parents. Information on the country of birth of parents (father and mother) should be asked of all respondents following the same guidelines given for country of birth. The decision to collect and disseminate information on country of birth of parents in a census is dependent upon a number of considerations and national circumstances, including for example the suitability and sensitivity of asking such a question in a country’s census.
- b) This topic permits the identification of the group of descendants of foreign-born, and could be used, in combination with the country of birth information, to identify the ethnicity of respondents. Information from this topic permits the identification of native-born children of the foreign-born population, and can be used to study the integration processes and outcomes of immigrants and their descendants.

85. In paragraph 2.338 under year of arrival, there was some disagreement as to whether to use date of first arrival or of most recent arrival. It was noted that both have advantages and disadvantages. Which measure is most appropriate will vary according to the circumstances of a country it was therefore concluded that it was best to leave decision, what measure to use, to countries. The paragraph will be amended accordingly.

86. As for the section on disability, a revised version is attached in Annex III.

87. For housing topics (see paper /4), replace paragraph 152 with the text in Annex IV, subject to editing by the Drafting Group.

88. For housing topics (see paper /4) in paragraph 25, add the category hostels next to staff quarters and add sub-category orphanages under the category “Institutions”.

d) Proposed changes to Part III of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses rev.2*

89. Paragraph 3.5 should read: The initial release of population counts is generally awaited with anticipation, from the general public to program and policy administrations. Thus, some countries release provisional results very soon after enumeration is completed. Subject to change, once the full data processing and verification operations have been completed, they nevertheless provide a general picture of population trends. Data users should be made aware of implications of using provisional population counts. The schedule and description of upcoming releases of final results and products should be made public early in the process to maintain interest by the public in the census. The releases can be staggered, from simple, descriptive one-page summary fact sheets covering a country’s major geographical divisions initially to more comprehensive tabulations and descriptive reports later on.

90. Insert a new paragraph after 3.7: While the census is the main source of information for the tabulations in Annex “X”, other sources may include registers, surveys and civil registration. This is particularly the case for countries with well developed vital statistics registers that provide input to the tabulations on fertility and mortality. The United Nations produces other tables that are not based primarily on census data.

91. Insert new paragraph after 3.9: It should also be referenced in paragraph 1.309.

Metadata

Metadata is a key element of census dissemination to ensure that the underlying concepts are well understood and that the results are well interpreted. All tabulations should include the following metadata or references to where this information can be obtained. Census questions; reasons why they are asked; conceptual definitions (census dictionary); geographic hierarchies used; changes since the previous census with regard to content, operational methods or geographic boundaries; and quality indicators such as coverage rates and item non-response. If a long-form administered to a sample is used in the census, metadata should also provide information on the sample design and sampling variability of the results. When the census tabulations include suppressed data cells

due to small numbers, the metadata should also include a methodological note on the rules and methods of suppression.

92. Change last sentence in paragraph 3.38 to read: To access census information on national statistical office websites and through CD ROMs, and innovative communication and analytical tools like Population geographic information systems are good illustrations of recent developments putting census data and outputs at the fingertip of users.”

93. A new section on ethno-cultural characteristics and indigenous populations related to analysis and dissemination of census results will be inserted after paragraph 3.95 as per Annex V.

94. Revise para 3.104: c) interpretation of the census data at the broadest level including the interpretation of its completeness and level of accuracy.

e) Proposed changes to Part on tabulations of the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses rev.2*

95. For table 4.1 and 4.2 two categories were suggested by the meeting, the starting category will be less than 10 years of age and the second category will be 10-14 age group;

96. For table 5.1 the first category (up to 14 years of age) to be transformed to single-year age groups.

97. For table 6.1 a new category to be introduced under “unemployed” to read: Total, Unemployed - worked before, Unemployed – never worked before.

98. for tables 6.2 – 6.6 the experts recommended the introduction of a label “Unemployed, worked before”.

99. In the group of international migration, introduce the table of foreign-born by period of arrival.

100. Two additional tabulations will be introduced: employment by disability status and education by disability status.

101. For table H03, It was recommended that the tabulation for family nuclei should transfer from being in a recommended category to optimum.

102. In table H19, it was agreed to delete categories of “one” and “two or more”. ??? To ask Srdjan

F. Meeting of the Drafting Group

103. The Drafting Group met to discuss a schedule for the review and finalization of the draft *Principles and Recommendations*, Revision 2. The following time line was agreed upon:

- i) By mid-August members of the Drafting Group will receive a revised draft version of the *Principles and Recommendations* which would have taken into account the inputs of the July 10-14 Expert Group meeting. A three-week deadline was set for the review;
- ii) The purpose of the review is to ensure that the Recommendations and Conclusions from the July 10-14 meeting are well reflected in the document, without introducing substantive suggestions for new or modified contents;
- iii) The draft document will also be posted on the United Nations Statistics Division website so that all Expert Group members can review it and make comments through the working group chairs, who are members of the Drafting Group;
- iv) The final draft which will incorporate comments from this last review will be ready by the end of September 2006;
- v) The document will then be posted on the United Nations Statistics Division website and subsequently presented for approval by the Statistical Commission at their next meeting, with translated versions posted as they become available.

Annex I.

E. Methodological Approaches

1.58. As part of their preparation for the 2010 global round of population and housing censuses, some countries are developing, testing, and implementing alternative methods for collecting, processing and disseminating key statistics that used to be generated by the traditional approach to population and housing censuses. Even so, the crucial principle of providing detailed statistics at the lowest geographical level remains of paramount importance.

While this publication focuses on the traditional approach to taking a census, the following section briefly describes the major approaches currently in use or development. Many of the principles and guidelines described, in particular the defined standards and recommended tabulations, will be applicable to all approaches.

1. The traditional approach

1.59. During the 2000 round of censuses, over 190 countries conducted a population census and an overwhelming majority utilized the traditional approach to a census. It is a complex operation of actively collecting information from individuals and households on a range of topics at a specified time, accompanied by the compilation, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of demographic, economic, and social data pertaining to a country or a well-delimited part of the country. Members of the public respond to a census questionnaire, or interviewers are deployed to collect information from respondents. For interviewer-based censuses, enumerators assigned to different enumeration areas cover all households and persons in the enumeration area during a specified and usually short period of time to meet the requirements of universality and simultaneity. Both short and long forms may be used within the context of traditional censuses. The short form contains only questions intended for universal coverage, while the long form is used to collect information only from a sample of households and population. This form usually contains detailed questions on a particular topic in addition to covering complex topics such as fertility. Both forms are utilized during the same time frame of the census, with no content data collected outside of that time frame. While the long form estimates are not based on full coverage they are regarded as census output. Overburdening the census form is likely to adversely affect response rates and quality of data.

1.60. Because various methods can be used for collecting the data, including a mailed or dropped off questionnaire, the telephone, the Internet, personal visit follow-up, or a combination of such methods, countries employing the classic design may utilize very different methodologies in doing so.

1.61. The traditional census has unrivalled merit in providing a snap shot of the entire population at a specified period and the availability of data for relatively small geographic domains. In that sense the traditional census is perhaps unique in nature. This approach is particularly suitable for the countries having a federal structure and having the requirement of producing population numbers by various social and economic characteristics simultaneously for all geographical levels to meet the needs of planning and allocation of funds. The delimitation of electoral boundaries also demands simultaneity, and for that reason also the traditional approach may be better. But at the same time, traditional censuses have been singled out as the most elaborate, complex and costly data collection activity that national census offices undertake. In addition to costs, this complex task requires full awareness and agreement of the public to participate in it. Because of their complexity and expense, such censuses are usually mounted only once every five or ten years, so that census data is often several years out of date. Therefore, for measuring the current state of employment and similar indicators it is necessary to conduct a sample survey during the intercensal period.

The following points describe the traditional approach against the essential features of a census.

Individual enumeration

Separate information is collected for each individual. Individual information may be reported by a proxy.

Universality within a defined territory

Single form approach:

Where only one form is used all persons within the defined territory who meet the coverage rules are enumerated.

Short form/Long form approach:

Short form topics: All persons within the defined territory who meet the coverage rules are enumerated.

Long form topics: part of the population is covered on a sample basis and results from the sample are inferred on the relevant whole population. However, since the collection is coincident with the short form it is possible to relate them together and by convention this survey is included as part of the census.

Simultaneity

The census information is provided with respect to a census instant. In cases where the information refers to a longer period (e.g. “the last week”) that period is expressed relative to the instant.

Periodicity

In principle the census is taken at least once in every 10 year period.

2. The register-based approach

1.62. The concept of producing census-like results based on registers emerged in the 2000 round of censuses, although it has been debated and tested to various degrees since the 1970’s, and several countries succeeded in using this approach to generate census data in the 1990 round of censuses. The underlying philosophy in this concept is to take advantage of the existing administrative sources, namely different kinds of registers of which the following are of primary importance: registers of households, dwellings and individuals. In the next iteration these are linked at the individual level with information in business, tax, education, employment and other relevant registers. While it is theoretically possible to link the records on the basis of the name of the individuals, the existence of a unique identification number for each individual, household and dwelling is of crucial importance as it allows much more effective and reliable linking of records from different registers.

1.63. One of the essential preconditions of this approach is that the country should have an established central population register of high quality and good coverage linked with a system of continuous updating. In the case of local registers, continuous updating along with communication between the register systems must be good. It is essential to harmonise the concepts and definitions when linking registers and forming the linkages will be difficult when no universal personal identifier exists. Quality assessments should be conducted. If these conditions are not met, the country should rely on the traditional population census as the primary source of benchmark population statistics.

1.64. The primary advantages of a register approach are reduced cost for the census process and greater frequency of data. However, establishing and conducting administrative registers involve higher costs than the census alone may justify. It is a more useful and effective administration that must prove the need of a register, not the statistics alone. The use of administrative data sources also involves certain drawbacks that need to be taken into account. One such drawback is the fact that register-based descriptions have to rely exclusively on the information contents that can be formed on the basis of the registers available. In addition, in not a few countries, registers are legally restricted to use for another purpose such as making statistics. This imposes some restrictions with respect to characteristics that are available for description, and may also undermine international comparability. When a registered data item is changed, new information is not always registered immediately, and what is worse the information might not be registered. So there is a possibility that inaccurate information reflected in the register.

1.65. Related approaches, such as the combination of traditional and register-based designs, and register-based censuses combined with sample surveys, are described at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/default.aspx>.

The following points describe the register approach against the essential features of a census.

Individual enumeration

Separate information is collected regarding the characteristics of each individual. Information may be provided to an administrative registers for other purposes. Access to administrative data for statistical purposes is given by law and/or by agreement. Then (i) the data may be passed as individual records to the population register; or (ii) the registers may be temporarily linked to form a proxy Population Register

Universality within a defined territory

All persons within the defined territory who meet the coverage rules are enumerated. In concept the enumeration is taken from a Population Register in which the fields for attributes are populated from subsidiary Registers relating to specific topics. Where a subsidiary does not have an entry for a person the entry in the Population Register is imputed as zero.

Simultaneity

Information is extracted from the Register as it reflects the situation of individuals at the Census instant. The timing of the Census extraction may require careful thought where register update cycles vary.

Periodicity

Extracts meeting the other three essential features can be taken at a desired frequency, including “at least once in 10 years” noting again the need to manage the updating cycles for the registers.

3. The rolling census approach

1.66. A “rolling census” represents an alternative to the traditional model of the census by means of a continuous cumulative survey, covering the whole country over a long period of time (generally years), rather than a particular day or short period of enumeration. The two main parameters of a rolling census are the length of the period of enumeration (which is linked to the frequency of updates required) and the sampling rate (which depends on the available budget and the geographic levels required for dissemination purposes). For example, it is possible to build a sample framework in order to produce national results with one annual survey, regional results by cumulating three annual surveys, and small areas results by cumulating five years. Annual surveys may be conducted over the full course of the year or in a particular month or other shorter timeframe.

1.67. Implementation of such an approach requires highly complex sampling and modelling techniques; a high quality sampling frame in order to allow sampling at very low levels of geography (a master address file updated annually is indispensable); and successful consultation about the approach with major stakeholders, including national and local governments and the user community. The main advantage of this approach is the higher frequency for updating data: a traditional census provides an update every five or ten years, whereas a rolling census provides annual updates. Another advantage is in smoothing the burden of the census, instead of the high cost and labour requirement of a traditional census. Further, it is possible to improve the process year after year, and test new technologies. The central disadvantage is that this approach no longer provides a simultaneous snapshot of the whole population, complicating comparisons between areas due to different enumeration times, even if data collected at different dates are adjusted to have the same reference period which is usually lagged by two or three years to allow for the cumulation of the annual surveys. In addition, as the rolling census covers the whole country over a long period of time, some respondents move. Thus some people may be surveyed several times and some other people will not be surveyed. As a result universality might not be ensured unless careful methodological adjustments are made.

The following points describe the rolling census approach against the essential features of a census.

Individual enumeration

Separate information is collected regarding each individual. Information may be reported by a proxy. Where the cycle does not cover all persons, it could be considered that each record is not for an individual but the group that the individual represents through their selection in the sample.

Universality within a defined territory

A proportion of the population is sampled in each period. Two cases may pertain: (i) in some cases an area may be fully enumerated over one or more years. (ii) In other cases every person in the population has a chance of selection but at no time is it possible to say the entire population has responded.

Simultaneity

A range of mathematical techniques (e.g. averaging and/or projections and/or interpolation) may be employed so that the data is a statistical depiction of the average situation as of a period of time.

Periodicity

Information is collected at regular brief intervals. For very small geographic areas periodicity of dissemination will be determined to some extent by the rate of sample accumulation.

4. Traditional enumeration with yearly updates of characteristics

1.68. This design is a variation on the traditional census design and focuses on counting the population and collecting only the basic demographic data in the census year. A very large household survey collects and tabulates detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year throughout the decade, replacing a census-year long form to collect this detailed data from a sample of the population. It may not be necessary to collect data on all topics every year, since requirements of such data may vary from country to country. The survey samples a percentage of addresses each year to approximate a long form sampling rate over a certain period of the census cycle, such as five years. To improve the reliability of the estimates for small governmental units, a larger proportion of addresses are sampled. The sample is cumulated over time to produce the lowest levels of geographic detail similar to the long form sample in the traditional census. Survey data are weighted to reflect the sample design, to adjust for the effects of nonresponse, and to correct for survey undercoverage or overcoverage. This final weighting adjustment helps to ensure that estimates of the characteristics are comparable to the standard, which is the periodic census. Once the final weights are applied, the statistics are generated, including population estimates, proportions, means, medians, and ratios.

1.69. The primary impetus for this approach is twofold - to provide more frequent and relevant data on the population than is available when a census is conducted only once a decade and to reduce the operational risks associated with the census. However, such a program is costly and technically difficult to mount, and requires a multi-year program of comprehensive planning, development, and testing. Particularly in countries with legal requirements for complete counts of the population at intervals, the complete count component of the census design is crucial. As with the previous case publication of small area data has to be delayed by two to three years to allow for the cumulation of the annual surveys.

The following points describe the traditional enumeration with yearly updates of characteristics approach against the essential features of a census.

Individual enumeration

Separate information is collected regarding each individual. Information may be reported by a proxy.

Universality within a defined territory

- (i) All persons within the defined territory who meet the coverage rules are enumerated in the Short Census component.
- (ii) A predefined proportion of the population is sampled in each update period but the update sample never covers the entire population although through sampling methods the entire population is represented.

Simultaneity

(i) The Short Census component is taken in respect of a Census instant. It is likely that all information in that component will refer to the instant. (ii) The update component will utilize temporal reference periods appropriate to the enquiries undertaken.

Periodicity

(i) The Short Census component is taken at least once in 10 years. (ii) The update component is collected at regular brief intervals. (iii) Output is provided at such intervals as data of sufficient quality and lowest geographical coverage is able to be compiled.

5. Further information about these and other alternative census designs

1.70. The United Nations Statistics Division's 2010 World Programme website depicts the approaches of a number of countries to the traditional census design and alternative designs. Each participating country describes their approach, including a discussion of how the design meets the essential features of a census, and the necessary conditions (legal, policy, and technical) for implementing such an approach. Additional Internet links are provided for further information about each design. To access this information go to: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/default.aspx>.

Annex II.

(d) Religion

2.134. For census purposes, religion may be defined as either (a) religious or spiritual belief of preference, regardless of whether or not this belief is represented by an organized group, or (b) affiliation with an organized group having specific religious or spiritual tenets. Each country that investigates religion in its census should use the definition most appropriate to its needs and should set forth, in the census publication, the definition that has been used.

2.135. The decision to collect and disseminate information on religion in a national census is dependent upon a number of considerations and national circumstance, including for example, the national needs for such data, and the suitability and sensitivity of asking a religion question in a country's census. Due to the sensitive nature of a question on religion, special care may be required to demonstrate to respondents that appropriate data protection and disclosure control measures are in place. It is important that the responding public be informed of the potential uses and needs for this information.

2.136. The amount of detail collected on this topic is dependent upon the requirements of the country. It may, for example, be sufficient to inquire only about the religion of each person; on the other hand, respondents may be asked to specify, if relevant, the particular sect to which they adhere within a religion.

2.137. For the benefit of users of the data who may not be familiar with all of the religions or sects within the country, as well as for purposes of international comparability, the classifications of the data should show each sect as a subcategory of the religion of which it forms a part. A brief statement of the tenets of religions or sects that are not likely to be known beyond the country or region would also be helpful.

(f) Ethnicity

2.141. The decision to collect and disseminate information on ethnic or national groups of a population in a census is dependent upon a number of considerations and national circumstances, including for example the national needs for such data, and the suitability and sensitivity of asking ethnicity questions in a country's census. Identification of the ethno-cultural characteristics of a country's population has increasing importance in the context of migration, integration, and policies affecting minority groups. Due to the sensitive nature of questions on ethnicity, special care may be required to demonstrate to respondents that appropriate data protection and disclosure control measures are in place. It is important that the responding public be informed of the potential uses and need for data pertaining to ethnicity, as this improves public support for the census exercise. Data on ethnicity provides information on the diversity of a population and can serve to identify subgroups of a population. Some areas of study that rely on such data include demographic trends, employment practices and opportunities, income distributions, educational levels, migration patterns and trends, family composition and structure, social support networks, and health conditions of a population.

2.142. Broadly defined, ethnicity is based on a shared understanding of history and territorial origins (regional and national) of an ethnic group or community as well as on particular cultural characteristics such as language and/or religion. Respondents' understanding or views about ethnicity, awareness of their family background, and the number of generations they have spent in a country, and the length of time since immigration are all possible factors affecting the reporting of ethnicity in a census. Ethnicity is multidimensional and is more a process than a static concept, and so ethnic classification should be treated with moveable boundaries.

2.143. Ethnicity can be measured using a variety of concepts, including ethnic ancestry or origin, ethnic identity, cultural origins, nationality, race, colour, minority status, tribe, language, religion or various combinations of these concepts. Because of the interpretative difficulties that may occur with measuring ethnicity in a census, it is important that, where such an investigation is undertaken, the basic criteria used to measure the concept is clearly explained to respondents and in the dissemination of the resulting data. The method and the format of the question used to measure ethnicity can influence the choices that respondents make regarding their ethnic backgrounds and current ethnic identification. The subjective nature of the term (not to mention increasing intermarriage among various groups in some countries, for example) requires that information on ethnicity be acquired through self-declaration of a respondent and also that respondents have the option of indicating multiple ethnic affiliations. The classification of ethnic groups also requires the

inclusion of the finest levels of ethnic groups, self-perceived groups, regional and local groups, as well as groups that are not usually considered to be ethnic groups such as religious ones and those based on nationality. Countries collecting data on ethnicity should note that the pre-coding or the pre-classification of ethnic groups at the time of data capture may have a tendency to lose detailed information on the diversity of a population. Since countries collect data on ethnicity in different ways and for different reasons, and because the ethno-cultural composition of a country could vary widely from country to country, no internationally relevant criteria or classification can be recommended.

(g) Indigenous Peoples

2.144. Facilitating the collection of data on indigenous peoples for national and international needs can serve to improve socioeconomic and active participation of indigenous peoples in the development process for many countries. The sensitive nature of questions pertaining to the indigenous population requires care in ensuring the public that the appropriate disclosure and data protection methods are being enforced. The responding public should be informed on the potential uses and need for such data to improve public support for the census exercise.

2.145. Dissemination of census data pertaining to indigenous peoples contributes to research in areas such as the socioeconomic conditions of the indigenous population, trends, causes for inequities, and the effectiveness of existing policies and programs. Availability of these data can also assist indigenous communities in assessing their conditions of living and give them the information they need to participate and advocate in the development of programs and policies affecting their communities, such as those impacting health systems, models of economic production, environmental management and social organization. In addition, the development of indicators relevant to the indigenous population and the collection relevant data can facilitate the monitoring of well being of indigenous populations.

2.146. Generally, indigenous peoples of a particular country are social groups with a distinct social and cultural identity from the dominant society in that country. Questions on indigenous identity should abide by the principle of self-identification. It is important that, where such an investigation is undertaken, that multiple criteria are developed to accurately capture identity and socioeconomic conditions of indigenous peoples. Defining the indigenous population can be done in many ways, such as through a question on ethnic origin (i.e. ancestry) and/or on indigenous identity. Identifying the indigenous community also requires recognition of the diversity in this subpopulation, including nomadic, semi-nomadic and migrating peoples, peoples in transition, displaced persons, indigenous peoples in urban areas, and particularly vulnerable sects. It is important to point out that there is no single term among countries to describe the indigenous population. Consequently, countries tend to use their own national concepts to identify the indigenous population. For example, in Australia the terms aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander are used while in New Zealand the term Maori is used. In India, the terms “scheduled tribe” are used to identify the indigenous population (the Adivasis).

2.147. Differing national contexts also imply that enumerating the indigenous population can be done in multiple ways, for example, by way of specific questions on the census form, with specialized census forms for the indigenous population, and/or with follow-up or complimentary surveys. In Canada, for example, identifying the indigenous population not only comes from a national census, but also a post-censal survey. In Australia, in addition to a national census, there is the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander survey, while in Argentina there is a complementary survey after the census targeting indigenous peoples. In addition to a general census, Paraguay also administers a specific census in the same year to identify the indigenous population.

2.148. Involvement of the indigenous community in the data development and data-collection processes provides the arena for capacity-building and helps to ensure the relevance and accuracy of the data collection on indigenous peoples. Using local indigenous languages, employing local indigenous people (as interpreters for example), training and building the capacity of local indigenous people in data-collection processes can facilitate the collection and dissemination of this information. Non-indigenous professionals and technicians should also be informed of the culture and practices of indigenous peoples.

Annex III.

8. Disability characteristics

2.341. A census can provide valuable information on disability in a country. For countries that do not have regular special population-based disability surveys or disability modules in on-going surveys, the Census can be the only source of information on the frequency and distribution of disability in the Population at national, regional and local levels. Countries that have a registration system providing regular Data on persons with the most severe types of impairments, may use the census to complement these data with information related to selected aspects of the broader concept of disability based on the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF) as described below. Census data can be utilized for general planning programs and services (prevention and rehabilitation), monitoring selected aspects of disability trends in the country, evaluation of national programs and services concerning the equalization of opportunities, and for international comparison of selected aspects of disability prevalence in countries.

(a) Disability status (Core topic)

2.342. Disability status characterises the population into those with and without a disability. The ICF defines disability as “an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual’s contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).” For the purpose of determining disability status using Census data, persons with disabilities are defined as those persons who are at greater risk than the general population for experiencing restrictions in performing specific tasks or participating in role activities. This group would include persons who experience limitations in basic activity functioning, such as walking or hearing, even if such limitations were ameliorated by the use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources. Such persons may not experience limitations in the specifically measured tasks, such as bathing or dressing, or participation activities, such as working or going to church, because the necessary adaptations have been made at the person or environmental levels. These persons would still, however, be considered to be at greater risk for restrictions in activities and/or participation than the general population because of the presence of limitations in basic activity functioning and because the absence of the current level of accommodation would jeopardise their current levels of participation.

2.343. It is recommended that the following 4 domains be considered essential in determining disability status in a way that can be reasonably measured using a Census and that would be appropriate for international comparison:

- i. Walking;
- ii. Seeing;
- iii. Hearing; and
- iv. Cognition.

A comprehensive measure would include all domains (see paragraph 3.363).

Two other domains, self care and communication, have been identified for inclusion, if possible. Another domain that should be considered for inclusion is upper body functioning. **(b) Disability framework and terminology**

2.344. In 2001 the World Health Organization (WHO) issued the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)¹ which is the successor of the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps issued in 1980 (ICIDH).² The ICF is a classification system offering a conceptual framework with terminology and definitions of the terms, and classifications of Contextual components associated with disability including both participation and environmental factors.

2.345. The ICF distinguishes multiple dimensions that can be used to monitor the situation of individuals With disability. The system is divided into two parts each with two components;

- (1.0) Functioning and disability, which include the components:
 - (1.1) Body functions and body structures (impairments); and
 - (1.2) Activities (limitations) and participation (restrictions).

¹ International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), Geneva, World Health Organization, 2001.

² International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH), Geneva, World Health Organization, 1980.

(2.0) Contextual factors which include the components:

(2.1) Environmental factors

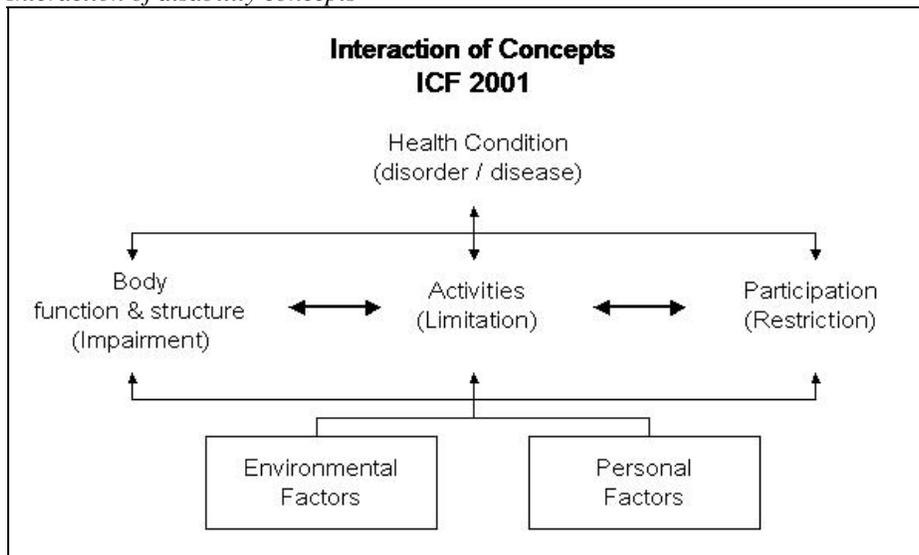
(2.2) Personal factors

2.346. The ICF provides classification schemes for all these elements except for personal factors.

Interactions between components of the ICF

2.347. The interactions between the parts and components are shown in the chart below.

Interaction of disability concepts



2.348. The main structure of the classification is reported in Appendix I.

Use of the census to measure disability at aggregate level

2.349. A census format offers only limited space and time for questions for one topic such as disability.

Since the ICF offers several dimensions for use to develop a census measure, it is best to focus on a few of those dimensions, leaving the remaining dimensions for use in more extensive household surveys. Short sets of disability questions, which can be included in censuses and extended sets to be recommended for inclusion in population-based surveys are being developed and tested.³ The aim of the recommended sets is to improve comparability of disability data across countries.

2.350. The World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (WPA)⁴ provides a valuable guide for conceptualizing the uses of data on disability. The three major goals of the World Programme of Action are equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and prevention.

2.351. Three major classes of purposes for measuring disability in a census are:

(a) To provide services, including the development of specific programs and policies for service provision and the evaluation of these programs and services. The provision of services at the population level includes, but is not limited to, addressing needs for housing, transportation, assistive technology, vocational or educational rehabilitation, and long-term care;

(b) To monitor the level of functioning in the population. Monitoring levels of functioning includes estimating rates and analyzing trends. The level of functioning in the population is considered a primary health and social indicator, which characterizes the status of the population in a society;

(c) To assess equalization of opportunities. The assessment of equalization of opportunity involves monitoring and evaluating outcomes of anti-discrimination laws and policies, and service and rehabilitation programs designed to improve and equalize the participation of persons with impairments in all aspects of

³ The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG), a UN City Group which focuses on proposing international measures of disability are developing these questions. See www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm for updates on the questions.

⁴ Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, United Nations, New York, 1983.

life.

2.352. The intent of these purposes for measurement is consistent with that of the WPA, which outlines major goals for policy formulation and program planning, internationally. The common goal is to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life by preventing the onset and consequences of impairments, promoting optimal levels of functioning, and equalizing opportunities for participation.

2.353. The assessment of equalization of opportunity is the purpose that can be best achieved in a census. It is this purpose that is being measured in the topic Disability Status.

2.354. The definition outlined in disability status (see paragraph 2.342) requires that disability be defined in terms of limitations in basic activity functioning, and not by performance of or participation in the organized activities (such as educational attendance or work participation). While assessment of equalization of opportunities might seem to require measurement of activities and participation, such an approach does not help to identify changes in the level of participation in the population in response to changes in opportunities. It only reflects the circumstances of those who because of unfriendly environments or lack of assistive devices are experiencing restrictions in participation.

2.355. Disentangling the conceptual dimensions of basic activity limitations that result from impairment, from the more complex activities associated with participation provides the opportunity to determine the intervening mechanisms that facilitate or interfere with performance of tasks and organized activity. At the analysis stage, people who are identified with and without disabilities on the basis of their ability to perform basic activities can be compared in relation to their participation in organized activities (such as school and work). This comparison can help to assess the equalization of opportunities. The separation between activities and performance differentiates approaches for the purpose of monitoring functioning in the population and for the purpose of assessing equalization of opportunity. When assessing opportunity equalization, *the connection between the conceptual elements is made during analysis*, whereas for monitoring functioning *the connection is done during data collection*.

2.356. Within the framework of the ICF Model and its four major dimensions (body structure and function, activity, participation and environment), an activity-oriented set of questions, located at the simplest and most basic level, should be used to capture the basic activity elements required for comparison and analysis. This will also provide a good measure for analysis in conjunction with data on participation restrictions.

2.357. Given the sensitivity and the complexity of disability it is recommended that several activity domains be identified where people can be asked about their ability to perform in such domains rather than enquire about a general disability status.

Essential domains:

2.358. The set of domains should capture the definition of disability that is being operationalized. It is suggested that only those domains that have satisfied a set of selection criteria be eligible for inclusion in a short set of questions recommended for use in Censuses. Criteria for inclusion include cross-population or cross-cultural comparability, suitability for self-reporting and space on the census form. Other suggested criteria include the importance of the domain in terms of public health problems. Based on these criteria, four basic domains are- considered to be essential domains. These include the areas of walking, seeing, hearing and cognition. In addition, if space permits, two other domains have been identified for inclusion, self-care and communication.

2.359. *Walking* fulfils the criteria of cross-cultural applicability and space requirements for comparable data since walking is a good indicator of a central physical function and is a major cause of limitation in participation. It is also a basic area of activity functioning that can be self-reported.

2.360. While *seeing* also represents a public health problem, self-reporting of seeing limitation is more problematic, particularly when individuals use glasses to correct visual impairments. Similar difficulties are associated with asking about *hearing* activity. The most direct way to deal with assistive devices like glasses and hearing aids without contributing to confusion over answering such questions is to ask the questions about difficulty hearing or seeing without any devices or assistance.

2.361. However, devices, such as glasses, provide almost complete accommodation for large proportions of those with impaired functioning and the numbers with the impairment can be very high. It is often argued that asking about seeing without the use of glasses greatly increases the number of persons with disabilities and makes the group too heterogeneous, that is, the group would include persons at very little risk of participation problems along with those at great risk. An alternative is to ask questions on difficulty seeing even *with* the use of glasses if they are usually worn and difficulty hearing *with* the use of hearing aids if these devices are used.

2.362. Of the four essential domains, *cognition* is the most difficult to operationalize. Cognition includes

many functions such as remembering, concentrating, decision making, understanding spoken and written language, finding one's way or following a map, doing mathematical calculations, reading and thinking. Deciding on a cross culturally similar function that would represent even one aspect of cognition is difficult. However, remembering and concentrating or making decisions would probably serve the cultural compatibility aspects the best. Reading and doing mathematical calculations or other learned capacities are very dependent on educational systems within a culture.

Additional domains:

2.363. There are additional physical functioning domains that could be included in a set of Census questions depending on the space available, such as upper body functioning of the arms, hands and fingers. Another domain that must be incorporated is psychological functioning. While identifying problems with psychological functioning in the population is a very important element of measuring disability for the stated objective, questions that attempt to represent mental/psychological functioning would run into difficulty because of the levels of stigmatization of such problems within a culture. This could jeopardize the whole set of questions.

Census questions

2.364. It is recommended that special attention be paid in designing census questions to measure disability. The wording and the construct of questions greatly affect the precision in identifying the people with disabilities. Each domain should be asked through a separate question.⁵ The language used should be clear, unambiguous and simple. Negative terms should always be avoided. The disability questions should be addressed to each single household member and general questions on the presence of persons with disabilities in the household should be avoided. If necessary, a proxy respondent can be used to report for the family member who is incapacitated. The important thing is to account for each family member individually rather than ask a blanket question. Scaled response categories can also improve the reporting of disability.

2.365. The information that results from measuring disability status (see paragraph 2.342) is expected to:

- (a) Represent a large proportion but not all persons with limitation in basic activity functioning in any one Country, (only the use of a wider set of domains would potentially cover close to all such persons, but as stated this would not be possible in a census context)
- (b) Represent commonly occurring basic activity limitations within any country; and
- (c) Capture persons with similar problems across countries.

2.366. The questions identify the population with functional limitations that have the potential to limit independent participation in society. The intended use of these data would be to compare levels of participation in employment, education, or family life for those with disability as measured by the question set versus those without disabilities, to see if such persons with disability have achieved social inclusion. In addition the data could be used to monitor prevalence trends for persons with limitations in the particular basic activity domains selected. It would not represent the total population with limitations nor would it represent the 'true' population with disability, which would require measuring limitation in all domains.

2.367. Because disability is a complex concept, it is necessary to adopt an explicit definition based on the ICF domains used when developing Census or survey questions that will be used to identify disability status. The recommended set of questions for Censuses is based on such an explicit definition (as described above). It is essential that estimates or tabulations based on the recommended set be accompanied by information on how disability is defined. This information should be included as part of the metadata associated with the questions and data set and it should be included as a footnote to tables that include these estimates.

(c) Use of Census to screen for disability and follow-up with other surveys

2.367. Countries that are planning specialized surveys on disability may want to use the census to Develop a sampling frame for these surveys and include a screening instrument to identify persons who will Be interviewed subsequently. The definitions and the instruments used for this purpose are very different From the ones used to assess equal opportunities. The main purpose of a screening is to be the most Inclusive as possible in order to identify the largest group of people who could be further studied. The

⁵ When domains are combined such as asking a question about seeing or hearing, respondents frequently Are confused and think they need to have difficulty in both domains in order to answer yes. In addition, having the numbers with specific limitations is useful for both internal planning and for cross national Comparisons.

Screening question should be designed so that false negatives are minimized, while false positives should be less of a concern.

2.368. Within the framework of the ICF, the census screening may include the entire three main dimensions of body structure and function, activity, and participation. This will allow for keeping a broad approach to the follow-up survey where the different aspects of disability can be better studied.

2.369. The same recommendations highlighted in paragraphs 2.364-2.366 should also be considered when a screening module is designed.

2.370. Before embarking in using the census to develop a frame for a follow-up survey, it is important that the legal implications of using the census data for this purpose are fully considered. Respondents should be informed that the data may be used for follow-up studies and national authorities responsible for ensuring the privacy rights of the population may need to be consulted in order to obtain their approval.

Annex IV.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices – availability of (core topic, recommended tabulation recH19)

152. The importance of availability of ICT devices is increasing significantly in the contemporary society. These devices provide a set of services that are changing the structure and pattern of major social and economic phenomena. The housing census provides an outstanding opportunity to assess the availability of these devices to the household. The choice of topics should be sufficient for understanding the place of ICTs in the household, as well as for use for planning purposes by government and private sector to enable wider and improved delivery of services, and to assess their impact on the society. The recommended classification is:
1. Household having radio
 2. Household having television set
 3. Household having fixed line telephone
 4. Household having mobile cellular telephone(s)
 5. Household having personal computer(s)
 6. Household accessing the Internet from home
 7. Household accessing the Internet from elsewhere other than home
 8. Household without access to the Internet
153. In the case of ICT topics, census designers have many options to consider. The most plausible approach for presenting questions in a census is to group topics into categories by technology, theme, and/or objective, in order to give census designers the utmost flexibility in choosing the set of questions that best matches their national policy plans. For instance, a category on the “Internet and PCs“ would be concerned with determining the status of access to the Internet and PCs by households for a country, in relation to other socioeconomic or geographic classificatory variables, while a category on “access path and devices” would be concerned with determining the households with the means for electronic communication (fixed line and mobile cellular telephones) and the equipment that provides the interface between the user and the network (PCs), in relation to other socioeconomic or geographic classificatory variables.
154. In designing the questions, census designers should differentiate between two distinct aspects, namely: (a) the availability of ICTs to the households, and (b) access to, and use of, ICTs by the household members. The distinction is important, since households need not own, but still have access to personal computers and the Internet through school/university, public access centres, and/or other households. It also means that countries interested in collecting information on ICT use, particularly of the internet, would need to include a relevant question topic in their census individual form. The rationale for adopting either aspect, or even a combination of both, is not necessarily only technical, but rests more on the prevailing conditions in the society, and/or on how the information will be used to characterize the socioeconomic profile of households of a country. The recommended tabulation recH19 tabulates statistics concerned with the availability of ICT devices. Usage statistics, including the intensity (frequency) of use and the range of activities performed, are preferably obtained using household surveys.

Definitions:

155. Radio and television are the most widespread ICTs in the world. They are also the reliable and useful ICTs for many parts of the world where modern, Internet-based ICTs are not affordable, or not yet available. In hindsight, radio and television are the narrowband and broadband ICTs of old. Few countries collect the number of radio and television sets, and thus most data are estimates. A radio set is a device capable of receiving broadcast radio signals, using popular frequencies in the FM, AM, LW, and SW ranges. A radio set may be a standalone device, or it may be integrated into another device, such as a Walkman, a car, or an alarm clock. A television set is a device capable of receiving broadcast television signals, using popular access means such as over-the-air, cable, and satellite. A television set is typically a standalone device, but it may also be integrated into another device, such as a computer, or a mobile device.
156. Fixed line telephones refer to telephone lines, typically copper wires, which connect a customer’s terminal equipment, e.g., telephone set, facsimile machine, to a public switched telephone network (PSTN), and have a

dedicated port on a telephone exchange. Although fixed telephone lines have now been surpassed by mobile telephony globally, they are still an important affordable communication medium. Furthermore, they provide a basis for Internet access in most economies, whether through dial-up, Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDNs), or Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) services.

157. Mobile cellular telephones are becoming the predominant method of communications in many countries. Indicators related to mobile telephony are therefore fundamental indicators of the information society. Mobile cellular telephones refer to portable telephones using cellular technology that provides access to PSTN. Mobile cellular subscribers refer to users of such telephones with either post-paid subscriptions or pre-paid accounts.
158. The personal computer (PC) is a generic term that refers to any computer designed primarily for use by one person at a time at home, office, or school. PCs whether desktops or notebooks, comprise any combination of processors, input/output devices, storage drives, and network interface cards; are run by a variety of operating systems; and may be connected to other PCs or to the Internet. They exclude terminals connected to mainframe computers for data processing, and midrange multi-user systems that are primarily intended for shared use. Devices such as handheld personal digital assistants (PDAs) and smart telephones are usually not considered PCs, as they have only some, but not all, of the components of the PC, such as, for instance, standard keyboard and large screen. Internet-enabled telephones, which essentially perform a similar service as the PC but for mobile networks, are also not considered PCs.
159. Internet access from home refers to the ability of the household to connect to the public Internet using TCP/IP protocols. Internet connections may be classified according to the technology employed, devices used, communication medium, and/or connection bandwidth [speed]. Internet access at home is meant to include both narrowband and broadband connections. Broadband may be defined loosely as transmission capacity with sufficient bandwidth to permit combined provision of voice, data, and video. ITU has set a lower limit of broadband access at *256 KBit/sec*, as the sum of the connection uploading and downloading capacities. Broadband is implemented mainly through xDSL, cable, [wireless] local area network ([W] LAN); satellite broadband Internet, or Fiber-to-the-home Internet access. Narrowband access is typically carried out through dial-up modems, ISDNs, and most second-generation (2G) mobile cellular telephones. Access to the Internet is measured irrespective of the type of access, device used to access the Internet, or the method of payment.

Annex V.

The Annex is related to Part three of the Principles and Recommendations.

Ethnicity, language, and religion.

1. Having information on ethnic composition of population allows for deeper analysis of the ethnic background of a country's population, especially with respect to indigenous population, international migrants and other specific groups of population (for example nomads).
2. There are some difficulties in collecting this information since some population groups may designate their ethnic identification based on its local meaning. In order to correctly allocate these persons to their particular ethnic group it is necessary to compile a list of ethnos, sub-ethnos and local definitions of small ethnic population groups. This will allow for obtaining accurate data about the ethnic composition of population. It would be also useful if scientists and specialists in the field of ethnography as well as organizations dealing with indigenous people would be involved to create such a list.
3. In order to obtain comprehensive information characterizing ethnic composition of population it would be useful to tabulate data by (a) sex, (b) age, (c) place of living, (d) marital status, (e) birth, (f) death, (g) education, (h) economic activity, (i) employment status, (j) industry, (k) occupation, and (l) type and size of household.
4. It is important to obtain comprehensive information on indigenous populations in order to have statistics on the number as well as the demographic and socio-economic structure of the given population group. These data would be valuable information to support the development of programmes for social support of indigenous peoples.
5. Statistics about the ethnic composition of international migrants together with information about country of birth and citizenship will help to more precisely determine the flows and volume of international migration.
6. Population censuses are also the sources of information about religious identification of the population. It would be useful to obtain this information by (a) sex, (b) age, (c) ethnic group, (d) place of living, and (d) place of birth. This information would be useful to study distribution of confessions.
7. Information about knowledge of languages is widely used. Countries find it useful to study the official language of the country as well as mother tongues or some other languages. In any case it would be useful to have this information by (a) sex, (b) age, (c) ethnic group, (d) place of living, and (d) place of birth.
8. Information about knowledge of the official language of the country would be very useful for studying the integration of international migrants and may be used, for example, for development of programmes to learn the language.
9. Information about knowledge of the mother tongue of indigenous population is a vehicle for assembling g statistics of "indigenous" languages that would be very useful in developing programmes to support the development of those languages.
10. The above recommendations and conclusions were discussed and approved by the Expert Group Meeting.

Appendix 1:

2006 Expert Group Meeting on the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses

Date: 10-14 July 2006
Venue: New York
Host: United Nations Statistics Division
Contact: globalcensus2010@un.org
Web site: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/CensusEGM06/default.htm>

As mandated by the Statistical Commission at its 36th Session in 2005, the United Nations Expert Group on the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, through an international consultative process, has produced the draft *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2*. These principles and recommendations are intended to provide guidance to countries in the planning and conducting of their population and housing censuses in the 2010 round.

Purpose of meeting

The purpose of the expert group meeting is to review and finalize the draft *Principles and Recommendations, Revision 2* before it is submitted to the Statistical Commission in 2007 for approval. The review will focus on all the three parts of the draft census recommendations, namely: Operational Aspects of Population and Housing Censuses; Topics for Population and Housing Censuses; and Census Products and Data Utilization, including recommended tabulations.

Key issues for discussion

The draft *Principles and Recommendations, Revision 2* differs substantially from the *Principles and Recommendations, Revision 1*, used during the 2000 round of censuses, with regard to:

1) Recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on the Principles and Recommendations for Housing Censuses (5-8 June 2006)

The Expert Group Meeting on the Principles and Recommendations for Housing Censuses discussed and proposed, for consideration by the Expert Group on the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, (a) changes to the text of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 pertaining to housing censuses, and (b) a set of recommended tabulations on housing.

2) Recommended tabulations

The draft for the 2010 round of population and housing censuses presents a recommended set of tabulations that are expected to be produced by each country, at least once, in the period 2005 to 2014. The tabulations are designed to encompass, as much as possible, the essential data needs of countries for evidence-based decision making, while also enabling regional and international comparability of data.

3) Core topics

Among the list of population and housing topics in the *Principles and Recommendations, Revision 2*, some are designated as “core topics”. Core topics represent the key variables in the draft recommended tabulations and as such portray important issues on which statistics should be produced by every country at least once during the census decade.

4) Alternative designs

Recent experience in census taking shows that some countries are shifting from the traditional census approach towards the use of alternative methods. Some of these have been under development for

many years while others are relatively new and are not yet fully implemented. The draft *Principles and Recommendations, Revision 2* contains a section on “Types of approaches to the census” which provides a description of the different approaches including: (a) Traditional, (b) Register-based, (c) Rolling census, and (d) Traditional enumeration with yearly updates of characteristics.

5) Usual place of residence

In the *Principles and Recommendations, Revision 1*, the place of usual residence is the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides. The draft for revision 2 recommends a time element and defines usual residence, for census purposes, as the place at which the person has lived for most of the past 12 months.

Appendix 2.

List of Participants

No.	Country	Name
1.	Brazil	Ms. Alicia Bercovich Coordinator Population Census Committee Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística- IBGE
2.	Canada	Ms. Rosemary Bender Director General Social and Demographic Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Statistics Canada
3.	Canada	Ms. Jane Badets, Director Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Statistics Canada
4.	China	Mr. Li Xiaochao Director General Department of Population and Employment Statistics National Bureau of Statistics of China
5.	China	Mr. Xiru Li Director, Special Surveys Division Department of Population and Employment Statistics National Bureau of Statistics of China
6.	Colombia	Mr. Sardi Edgar Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE) Centro Administrativo Nacional
7.	Egypt	Mr. Mohamed El Desoki Under-Secretary of Central Administration for Census CAPMAS

8.	Ethiopia	Ms. Samia Zekaria Gutu Director General Central Statistical Agency
9.	India	Mr. Devender Kumar Sikri Registrar General and Census Commissioner Office of the Registrar General, India Ministry of Home Affairs
10.	Israel	Ms. Pnina Zadka Senior Director, Census Demography and Geography Department Central Bureau of Statistics
11.	Jamaica	Ms. Valerie Nam Director Censuses, Social and Demographic Statistics Statistical Institute of Jamaica
12.	Japan	Mr. Akira Takami Director Economic Structure Statistics Division Statistics Bureau of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)
13.	Japan	Mr. Motoi Uematsu Population Statistics Division Statistics Bureau of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)
14.	Jordan	Mr. Fathi Nsour Executive Director for Population Censuses Department of Statistics
15.	Jordan	Ms. Ikhlas Al Aranki Technical Assistant Population Executive Dir. Department of Statistics
16.	Mauritius	Mr. Harish Bundhoo Director Statistics National Statistical Office: Mauritius

17.	Mexico	Mr. Victor Alfredo Bustos Advisor to the President Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática
18.	Mozambique	Mr. Arao Balate Census Officer National Statistical Office: Mozambique
19.	Oman	Mr. Ali Mahboob bin Hassan Alraisi Director General of Census and Social Statistics Ministry of National Economy
20.	Oman	Mr. Mohammed Al Jabri Acting Director Social Surveys Dept. Ministry of National Economy
21.	Palestine	Mr. Abdullah Najjar Director General Assistant, Censuses Directorate Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
22.	Philippines	Ms. Paula Monina G. Collado Deputy Administrator Philippines National Statistics Office
23.	Russian Federation	Mrs. Eroshina Liudmila Deputy Head Department of Population Statistics Federal State Statistics Service
24.	Saint Lucia	Mr. Edwin St. Catherine Director of Statistics St. Lucia Statistical Office
25.	Serbia	Ms. Snežana Lakcevic Chief Population Census Section Republički zavod za statistiku Srbije

26.	South Africa	Ms. Elizabeth Gavin Deputy Director General: Statistical Support and Informatics (also Acting DDG: Population and Social Statistics Statistics South Africa
27.	Thailand	Ms. Jirawan Boonperm Deputy Secretary General National Statistical Office
28.	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ms. Marina MIJOVSKA State Statistical Office of Macedonia
29.	Uganda	Mr. Andrew Mukulu Director Population and Social Statistics Uganda Bureau of Statistics
30.	US Census Bureau	Mr. Hermann Habermann Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer US Census Bureau
31.	US Census Bureau	Mr. Peter O. Way Chief International Programs Center (IPC) US Census Bureau
32.	US Census Bureau	Mr. Kevin Kinsella Special Assistant International Programs Center US Census Bureau
33.	US Census Bureau	Ms. Carole Popoff Deputy Chief International Relations US Census Bureau
34.	USA	Ms. Carol Molla Van Horn
35.	ECE	Ms. Angela Me

		Chief, Social and Demographic Statistics Section Statistical Division United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
36.	ECLAC	Mr. Dirk Jaspers-Faijer Chief, Population Information and Training Area United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Population Division CELADE
37.	ESCAP	Ms. Khin Win Thin Statistician ESCAP Statistics Division
38.	ESCWA	Mr. Ahmed Hussein Head, Statistics Coordination Unit United Nations ESCWA
39.	ESCWA	Mr. Hesham A. Auda ITO & Team Leader Information and Communications Technology Division UNESCWA
40.	EUROSTAT	Mr. Michail Skaliotis Head of Unit Demographic and Migration Statistics EUROSTAT
41.	FAO	Mr. David Marshall Senior Statistician Statistics Division FAO
42.	ILO	Mr. Abimbola Sylvester Young Director Bureau of Statistics International Labour Office (ILO)

43.	UNFPA	Ms. Kourtoum Nacro Technical Advisor Population and Development Branch Technical Support Division UNFPA
44.	UNFPA	Mr. Herbert Borbor Sama Kandeh Chief Technical Advisor Population Census UNFPA Sudan Country Office
45.	Washington Group	Ms. Jennifer Madans Associate Director for Science National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
46.	World Bank	Ms. Sulekha Patel Senior Demographer The World Bank
47.	World Bank	Mr. Ronald Luttkhuizen Senior Economist/Statistician Development Data Group Development Economics World Bank
48.	African Development Bank	Mr. M. Mubila Principal Statistician Statistics Division (PDRE.2) African Development Bank
49.	CARICOM	Ms. Philomen Harrison Programme Manager-Statistics CARICOM
50.	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Mr. Gerald Haberkorn Head Population/Demography Programme Secretariat of the Pacific Community
51.	UNPD	Mr. John Wilmoth Chief Mortality Section Population Division

		United Nations
52.	UNPD	Ms. Cheryl Chriss Sawyer Population Affairs Officer Mortality Section Population Division United Nations

Appendix 3.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Statistics Division

ESA/STAT/AC.114/L.1
9 June 2006
English only

2006 United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the
2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses
10-14 July 2006
United Nations, New York

Organization of work (Provisional)

Monday, 10 July 2006

Registration of participants (9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.)

Morning session (10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

VII. Opening

Introductory remarks by Director of UNSD

Purpose of the meeting

Selection of Chairs and Rapporteur for the meeting

1. **Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Principles and Recommendations for Housing Censuses (5-8 June 2006)**
 - Presentation by UNSD: (ESA/STAT/AC.114/4)
 - a presentation by the United Nations Statistics Division on the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on the Principles and Recommendations for Housing Censuses
2. **Draft *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: Major issues for discussion***
 - Presentation by UNSD: (ESA/STAT/AC.114/2)
 - a presentation by the United Nations Statistics Division on major issues in the updated Principles and Recommendations
 - General discussion

Lunch break (1.00 p.m.– 2:30 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.)

3. Plenary discussion of the draft and identification of unresolved issues to be taken up in group discussions

The meeting will discuss the draft recommendations while also identifying issues of concern that require more intensive discussions and consultations so that they can be taken up in group discussions and later reported and finalized in the plenary. Determination of unresolved issues will also be based on the discussions of day one. Chairs of the Working Groups will make introductory remarks about the contents of the parts of the draft recommendations that they are responsible for.

- Part One: Operational Aspects of Population and Housing Censuses
(Presentation by Chair of Working Group 2)
- General discussion

Reception (6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.)

Tuesday, 11 July 2006

Rooms open at 9:00 a.m.

Morning session (9:30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.)

4. Plenary discussion of the draft and identification of unresolved issues to be taken up in group discussions (continued)

- Part Two: Topics for Population and Housing Censuses
(Presentation by Chair of Working Group 1)
- General discussion

Lunch break (1.00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.)

5. Plenary discussion of the draft and identification of unresolved issues to be taken up in group discussions (continued)

- Part Three: Census Products and Data Utilization
(Presentation by Chair of Working Group 3)
- General discussion

Wednesday, 12 July 2006

Rooms open 9:00 a.m.

Morning session (9:30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.)

6. Group Discussions

The meeting will break into discussion groups corresponding to the three working groups of the Expert Group. The working groups will identify issues of concern that require more intensive discussions and consultations and try to resolve them.

Lunch break (1.00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.)

7. Group Discussions (continued)

Thursday, 13 July 2006

Rooms open 9:00am

Morning session (9:30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.)

8. General Meeting on Results of Group Discussions in Plenary

The Chairs of the Working Groups will present in a plenary session the outcome of their group deliberations. The presentation of each of the working groups will be followed by a general discussion.

- 9:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. - Presentation on Part One: Operational Aspects of Population and Housing Censuses

- 11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. - Presentation on Part Two: Topics for Population and Housing Censuses

Lunch break (1.00 p.m. - 2.30 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.)

9. General Meeting on Results of Group Discussions in Plenary (continued)

- 2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - Presentation on Part Three: Census Products and Data Utilization

Friday, 14 July 2006

Morning session (10:30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.)

10. Presentation and discussion of draft recommendations

Lunch break (1.00 p.m. - 2.30 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.)

11. Presentation and discussion of draft recommendations (continued)